

Tabulating these results we have:

Matings	Offspring	
	Gromet	Non-Gromet
Gromet \times Heterozygote....	3	1
Gromet \times Gromet.....	23	0
Gromet \times Non-Gromet.....	0	9

Considering the common occurrence of Gromets in white flocks it is obvious

that this marking is based on a simple Mendelian factor recessive to ordinary white. From the few data presented it appears that the Gromet marking behaves in the same way in the presence of the factor that produces black-faced lambs.

URBANISM BREEDS WAR

The mental factors developed with hunting and fishing habits could not be utilized to any extent under an agricultural regime, but they did not pass out of human history an utter loss. As has been pointed out by John Dewey, they found new expression. In the words of present-day psychology they were sublimated. In place of hunting animals for food, and other humans for the satisfaction of killing them, new forms of pursuit originated. When the development of agriculture reached a stage that permitted the gathering of such a surplus of food as made possible the city with a population dependent upon outside support for sustenance, then the spirit of the hunt was given an adequate vocational expression by the pressure and competition of urban life. Business especially offered the zest and struggle and even the craft of the hunter's life. The dramatic appeal of primitive life was more than matched by the satisfactions of commercial competition. Even the pleasure of contests with the enemy was provided by the antagonisms of classes.

The ancient handicap of the agricultural vocation still remains. From a hunter's point of view it is even yet a prosaic occupation and in large measure likely so to continue. It has a dramatic element in the never-ending struggle of the wits of man against the untoward happenings of season and climate, but the average imagination cannot grasp this form of contest so easily as it does the spectacular conflicts furnished by

the commercial strife of man against man in the cities.

The theory has been advanced that this difference in the appeal of country and city vocations has tended toward an ethnic stratification in Central Europe. The head shape that characterizes the Teuton racial type, it is claimed, is more commonly found in the urban population, the broad-headed representative of the Alpine race being predominantly rural. In this stratification of race head forms are included mental traits. The Alpine type is defined as rural-minded, tenacious in its grip upon the soil. It represents conservatism and is indisposed to migrate. To this racial type belongs the peasant. On the other hand the mobile Teuton, the long-headed type, loves the city with its opportunity for energetic competition and for dominance. Therefore, when within any territory there is a considerable mingling of the two races, he furnishes the greater part of the urban population. This theory, which is by no means an established fact of science, calls attention to the natural attractiveness of the city for the more pugnacious and domineering individuals of a population. Those who are by instinct fitted for a struggle with persons must seek urban conditions for their highest social satisfaction. The other type, on the contrary, firm in a primitive love for the soil and well equipped for a patient but ceaseless contest with nature, is most at home in the small village or open country.

The hunter has by no means limited

himself in modern life to business and class competition. The mental cravings typical of the hunter find frequent and periodic expression in warfare. How deep these cravings are and how persistent is clearly shown by the large place war holds in the record of modern history. Since the first appearance of agriculture human nature has suffered a social dualism. The hunter-warrior's impulses have made for war; the shepherd-farmer's for peace. The average modern man finds himself impelled toward the captivating emotional orgasm of war and also toward the pleasures and opportunities of the orderly and productive life of peace. The normal influence of rural experience tends toward peace and attainment of satisfaction by productive labor. The urban mind is more easily inflamed into the war mind and started upon a violent career. War draws out the impetuous impulses of the hunter's disposition, and with the return of peace the citizen turns to ordinary occupations with relief. It is in terms of war, however, that he still expresses his profound political loyalty, and from war experiences that he constructs his strongest traditions. As the agriculturists little by little narrowed the hunter's territory by bringing the soil under permanent cultivation, so the social mind originating from the farming experience makes slow headway against the powerful appeal of war upon man's most primitive and irrational cravings.

(*The Rural Mind and Social Welfare*, by E. R. GROVES, Pp. 19-22. Chicago University Press.)

If it be a crime, then lead me to jail: the fact remains that I long for the gaudy diversion of another war; and hope that it is not too long delayed. The last one provided a show that was precisely to my somewhat florid taste; I emerged from it profoundly thankful to Providence for letting me serve my term in the world in such an era—the most astounding and amusing since that of the Crusades. Now, on rainy days, I find myself pining for its incomparable entertainment. I long for the black, Gothic headlines on the front pages; for the romantic *communiqués* of the French General Staff; for the photographs of German lieutenants feeding Belgian infants into sausage-machines; for the daily bulls and ukases of the eloquent Woodrow. . . .

But the list must have an end, though it is really endless. Those were happy, electric days—the dullest of them better than circus day, even than hanging day. I enjoyed them vastly. They sent me to bed in a glow and got me up in the morning with all the eager expectancy of a schoolboy entering a Museum of Anatomy. I say frankly that I hope they will return. I long to see the American Legion. bonus in pocket, marching off to another war.—*The American Mercury*, March, 1924.